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CRESCENT INTERNATIONAL BI-WEEKLY

Urdu- English newspaper to serve the Pakistani community ■ Vol.7 No.7

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JUNE 15 1978

Facilities to be available by July '78

CONSULATE FOR TORONTO APPROVED

OTTAWA Consultate facilities for *Toronto* have been approved by the government of Pakistan, according to Dr. farouk Rana, Charge d'Affair at the Pakistan Embassy in Ottawa.

During his interview with Pakistan's *Chief Martial Law Administrator*, Gen. Zia ul Haq in April '78 in Islamabad, Zafar Bangash, Editor of *Crescent* had brought up the subject of Consular Facilities for Pakistani-Canadians in Toronto. The CMLA had promised at the time that this would be looked into and sympathetic consideration would be given to this aspect.

In extending such facilities for Toronto, the CMLA has fulfilled a major reuqest of the Community of Pakistani Canadians in Toronto.

LARGEST COMMUNITY

Toronto has the largest concentration of Pakistanis throughout North America. There are estimated to be over 7000 people of Pakistani origin in Toronto out of a maximum total of 22,000 throughout Canada.

In informing *Crescent* of the approval for a Consulate in Toronto, Dr. Farouk Rana explained that it should be operational by July '78. In this regard a suitable place is being sought which would be advertised accordingly.

The initial plan would include a representative from the Pakistan Embassy in Ottawa to visit Toronto for several days each month and deal with aspects relating to Consular Facilities which include passport renewals, visas, birth certificates, identity cards, etc. It is hoped that the Toronto office would fulfill a major need of the Pakistani Community and eliminate delays in consular services caused by postal delays and other impediments.

Further information regarding this will be published in *Crescent* in the future.

Ahmed Raza Qusuri to Visit Canada

From Crescent Correspondent

Washington: Ahmed Raza Qusuri, a former member of the Pakistan National Assembly and former member of the PPP who was the intended victim of the machine gun attack on Nov. 10/11 '74 in which his father died, will be visiting Toronto on June 24/25, '78.

Mr. Qusuri has been on a speaking tour of the United States, including attending a Senate Foreign Relations hearings in which he strongly criticised suggestions that the case against Mr. Bhutto was brought by the military regime.

Mr. Qusuri explained that he had started the Court proceedings against Mr. Bhutto on the basis of the original FIR filed on Nov. 11, '74 after the shooting incident in Lahore in which his *father* was killed. Mr. Bhutto was the principal accused in that report which was hushed up as "inconclusive" at the time under instructions from Mr. Bhutto.

In a telephone interview to *Crescent*, Mr. Qusuri explained that he was not on a mission to avenge the death of his father. Instead he wanted to tell the world that Pakistan's judiciary was totally independent and had given every opportunity to the accused, Mr. Bhutto, to defend himself. This was something denied by Mr. Bhutto to his opponents during his own rule.

In reply to another question, Mr. Qusuri said that for the first time in Pakistan's history, the concept of accountability had been established and this was a great omen for justice because ordinary citizens could knock at the doors of justice and get their grievances redressed. He also explained that most of the rulers appealing for Bhutto's life were themselves tyrants and dictators and feared for their own lives.

Mr. Qusuri will be addressing a public gathering in Toronto on June 25, '78. For further information call 497-7179.

Pakistani Invention

A Pakistan engineer has successfully developed and tested an entirely new technique to detect and control heavy water leaks in Nuclear Power Plants. A chronic problem with such plants. He is Mr. Sultan Rashiduddin Mahmood of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission.

Normally, a substantial percentage of heavy water stored in reactor is lost on account of leakage. The new invention will help detect and plug such leaks without shutting down the reactor.

The Pakistani invention has also been adopted by Canadian Nuclear Energy Industry and other heavy water nuclear reactor users in the world.

The tools developed by the inventor have been internationally named after him.

Petrocan, CIDA join Pakistan's Oil Search

OTTAWA — Petro-Canada and the Canadian International Development Agency have signed an agreement in principle with the state-owned Oil and Gas Development Corp. of Pakistan to help develop Pakistan's oil and gas resource potential.

The agreement may result in a number of specific exploration and development projects in the near future, worth perhaps $100-million or more. CIDA envisages providing financing for up to $70-million.

Petrocan would act as consultant and would supply equipment and expertise for any exploration and drilling projects.

It would be the first official involvement of Petrocan in a foreign oil exploration effort, although it is also considering bidding on acreage in the North Sea in the near future.

The agreement is part of a larger international effort designed to help Pakistan reduce its $400-million annual dependence on imported oil.

Globe & Mail

New MSA Executive

The following MSA executive was elected at the 16th Annual Convention at Indiana University, Bloomington, held between Jumada II, 19-22, 1398; May 26-28, 1978.

President, Rabie H. Ahmed;
Vice President, Mohammad Badr;
Eastern Zone Rep., Rashid Hamid
Central, Sulyman Kurter;
Western, Mahboob Khan;
Canada, Muhammed Bukkari;
Ex-officio, M. Yaqub Mirza.

Community News

"*Crescent* Given International Standard Serial Number"

Crescent International has been awarded an International Serial Number ISSN 0706-3754. This was communicated to *Crescent* from the National Library of Canada which would make *Crescent* Publications available internationally on the data-system.

In January 1973, the National Library of Canada was designated the Canadian centre for the International Serials Data System. As such it is responsible for assigning ISSN's to Canadian serials and submitting information about them to the system's central files in Paris. The purpose of the International Serials Data System is to provide an up-to-date record of world serial publications. Each serial is to be given a unique number (ISSN) to facilitate its identification, location and ordering. At present, ISDS Canada is undertaking the registration of new serials published in Canada from January 1, 1974 and at the same time is beginning retrospective coverage.

Cafik Awards $300,000 for Ukrainian Studies

OTTAWA— The Minister of State for Multiculturalism, the Honourable NORMAN CAFIK, announced today that the Government of Canada is committed to providing a grant of $300,000 for the establishment of a Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto. This contribution under the Multiculturalism Endowment Assistance Program will match a similar amount raised in the private sector by the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation.

Hon. Norman Cafik

The announcement was made before 500 participants at a dinner sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation in Toronto today. Commenting on the importance of the Chair to the development of Ukrainian Studies in Canada, Mr. Cafik indicated that this development would not have taken place were it not for the voluntary contributions of so many Canadians of Ukrainian background.

There are over a half-million members of this community in Canada, mainly concentrated in Ontario 28%; Manitoba 20%; Alberta 23%; and Saskatchewan 15%. Their integration into Canadian society is quite exemplary as evidenced by their full participation in all aspects of Canadian life.

Mr. Cafik emphasized that one of the current priorities of the Multiculturalism Program is to foster and stimulate academic interest in all aspects of Canadian ethnocultural studies. Canadians of Ukrainian origins have once again demonstrated their dynamism and industry in developing and executing community objectives which promote the sharing of their rich cultural traditions and identity with all Canadians.

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Altaf Hasan Qureshi in North America; Visits Toronto

Toronto: Altaf Hasan Qureshi, the veteran journalist from Pakistan who is the editor of *Urdu Digest* and *Zindagee* visited Toronto at the invitation of *Crescent International* and Pakistan Study Circle from June 11-13, 1978.

Altaf Hasan Qureshi was invited to attend the 16th Annual Convention of MSA as an observer at Bloomington, Indiana, and later to attend the Annual Convention of Pakistan Students Association of the United States.

At the invitation of *Crescent International*, Altaf Hasan Qureshi addressed a gathering of over 150 at the Islamic Foundation in Toronto on Sunday, June 11, '78 after Zuhr Prayers. In his talk, Mr. Qureshi went over the period just prior to military takeover in Pakistan on July 5 '78. He revealed how the Bhutto regime had violated the Constitution at every step and shown hypocrisy and double-talk in words and deeds. For instance he said, "Bhutto always claimed to believe in political action but what he did with the political parties in Pakistan was indescribable". Mr. Qureshi explained that Bhutto destroyed almost each and every institution in Pakistan and had rushed, in one hour, an amendment in the Constitution to curtail powers of the Judiciary by first physically ejecting members of Opposition Parties from the Parliament and then stampeding the amendment. Pakistan had seven Constitutional amendments in 5½ years while the United States has had less than 20 in 200 years!

PRESS GAGGED

As a journalist Altaf Hasan Qureshi spent over 2½ years in jail for criticising some of the policies of Bhutto's regime. Their press was impounded and they were fined over Rs500,000 each. In prison they were kept in the most horrible conditions imaginable and were given "C" class prison cells. Mr. Qureshi expressed surprise that some journalists in Pakistan had gone on strike against the closure of *Massawat* Lahore, which belonged to the Peoples Party when not a single member of APNEC uttered a word when over 32 newspapers and journals were forcibly closed by Bhutto. He revealed that journalist unions from Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi and Karachi have condemned the activities of APNEC which had been initiated without the approval of the Constituent units in various cities.

PRESENT SITUATION

Addressing himself to the current situation in Pakistan, Mr. Qureshi said it is incredible that some people should be spreading rumours abut the "impending explosion" in Pakistan. Relating an incident from personal experience, he said, "On March 19, '78 he met several foreign journalists who were in Pakistan. When I inquired about the purpose of their visit, they mentioned hearing something about the "big explosion" that they wanted to report following Bhutto's conviction by the full bench of the Lahore High Court on March 18, '78. Obviously they had been misinformed by somebody."

Mr. Qureshi disagreed with the view that the military in Pakistan wanted to stay in power. He explained that this regime is very different from previous military regimes because, "this military takeover was neither planned nor desired by the military. It was the direct result of Bhutto's policies." He further went on to explain the thinking of the present military leadership, who, he said, "were very aware of the past mistakes and firmly believed that army rule was no solution to Pakistan's problems." Mr. Qureshi also emphasised that Gen. Zia was a good Muslim and lived up to his words. Also, Gen. Zia felt answerable to Allah for his deeds and therefore there was no justification in questioning his motives. Besides, the people of Pakistan had waged a glorious struggle against dictatorship of which the army was fully aware.

QUESTIONS

Altaf Hasan Qureshi then fielded questions on several aspects of the situation in Pakistan. The lively question period lasted for well over an hour after which he had to rush for interviews on *Connection* Radio Programme and *Sada-e-Pakistan*.

Mr. Qureshi left for New York on Tuesday, June 13, '78 where he will be attending the special UN General Assembly session. His programme includes attending functions in New York and Washington.

While in Canada, Mr. Qureshi also addressed a gathering of Muslim and Pakistani students at McMaster University in Hamilton on Monday evening, June 12, '78 at 7:30 p.m. His talk included the present situation in Pakistan.

Isra and Meraj

Elaborate preparations are being made to observe Isra and Meraj from 12:45 p.m. on Sunday, July 9, at the Diplomat Hotel in New York.

For information, please call Mr. Bacchus (212) 224-4299 or Muhammad Zahur (212) 786-6986.

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Iran — The Gathering Storm

During a visit to the United States in November 1977 the Shah of Iran, as usual, labelled the thousands of Iranians demonstrating against him in Washington as 'Marxists'. The irony of the charge was not lost on the American public or the world at large. Since then, opposition to the Shah's Regime has been growing rapidly and has become vocal and persistent. The most recent incident occurred on May 10, 1978 when paratroopers entered the Madarassa of Ayatullah Sharietmadari at Qom and killed a theology student of the 81-year old Maulan. This incident so inflamed the people that they were ready to take up arms for a revolution. Despite counselling for patience from Sharietmadari, hundreds of people were killed in pitched battles against the troops which the Shah himself commanded. As if to underscore the seriousness f the threat, the Shah cancelled a planned visit abroad as well.

Concurrent with the Shah's visit to Washington, demonstrations had erupted in Iran itself in November, 1977. Students, as usual, were in the vanguard of this movement since they have suffered most at the hands of the Shah's Gestapo-style terror police force, SAVAK. During a press conference on Jan. 12, '78, the Iranian Committee for the Defence of Liberty and Human Rights was established by lawyers and academics in Tehran. This was a major demonstration of political courage on the part of intellectuals who came out openly for the first time in 15 years. Three days earlier, religious leaders had announced the closure of mosques for one week throughout Iran in protest over the machine-gunning of a 5000-strong crowd of students and 'mullahs' in which at least 67 people died.

PEHLAVI DYNASTY

But political terror and repression is nothing new to the Iranian people — nor is their resistance against suppression. External intrigues, notably by the Soviet Union and England have continued throughout, with intermittant periods of free and democratic rule in which the Iranian people enjoyed freedom of speech and expression. One such period of freedom during Ahmed Shah's rule was brought to an end in 1921 by an ex-stable boy, Reza Pehlavi under the direction of the British. Reza Shah had risen from a stable boy to become the Commander of the Persian Cossack Brigade, and in 1925 he dissolved the *Madjliss* to declare himself emperor! A reign of political terror was let loose until in 1941 Reza Shah wrongly sided with the Nazis, imagining they would win, and lost his throne. The British sent him into exile and installed his weakling son Mohammed Reza Shah, the present Shah, on the throne. Churchill contemptuously explained in 1941, "We have chased a dictator into exile and installed a constitutional sovereign . . . ." At that time the Shah was 21 and ruled in the name of the British who raked huge profits through the Angol-Iranian Oil Co. while the majority of the Iranian people became poorer as a result of a mismanaged economy. A revolt under the National Front in 1951 brought Mossadegh to power as Prime Minister but Anglo-U.S. interests saw to it that Iran did not slip out of their grip.

SHAH RE-INSTALLED

In 1953, General Zahedi, under the direction of Norman Schwartzkopf and Kim Roosevelt, two CIA agents in Iran re-instated the Shah after intense resistence and street fighting by Nationalist Forces. Once in power, the Shah began to serve the interests of the United States in earnest. The United States returned the favour by training a secret police force — SAVAK, to eliminate all those opposed to the Shah's — or U.S. — interests in the area.

POLICE STATE

The SAVAK, a 30,000-strong force with over 180,000 informants within and outside Iran has become a major arm of the political terror force that the Shah employs against his opponents. Within Iran thousands of students, intellectuals, writers, and politicians have been kidnapped and tortured to death by the SAVAK who are trained in the U.S. in the latest techniques of torture. Even outside Iran, for instance in the United States, England and France, hundreds of SAVAK agents hunt anti-Shah elements with the assistance and connivance of local intelligence forces.

For instance in 1971, coinciding with the 2500th anniversary of Iran, a counter demonstration was planned in Washington by Iranian students but their headquarters was burnt just prior to the planned march. In the U.S. the head of SAVAK operations is supposed to be none other than the Iranian representative at the United Nations.

In recent years several prominent anti-Shah intellectuals have been killed in mysterious circumstances in the United States and England.

At home SAVAK agents have penetrated schools and universities where any anti-Shah feelings are nipped in the bud. Recently students have been asked to sign up in the RASTAKHIZ Party, the only political party allowed by the Shah, prior to being allowed into taking exams.

RISING REVOLT

The resentment of the Iranian people against such terror is not difficult to imagine and it is this coupled with rising prices that has led to demonstrations and protests. Spiralling inflation is the direct result of excessive defence expenditure, over $10 billion in 1975-76 or 1/3 of Iran's GNP; political kickbacks and corruption among the Shah's closest relatives and associates in government.

All opponents of the Shah's regime are therefore, branded 'Islamic Marxists' because they demand an end to economic mismanagement, political terror and a total lack of freedom within the country.

There appears to be growing support for an anti-Shah movement within Iran as recent events have shown. And while the Shah has endeavoured to stunt some of the criticism by reining in SAVAK agents, the situation may already have reached the point of no return. For the United States, the Shah has become an acute embarrassment and maysoon be replaced by a suitable substitute. As Martin Ennals, Secretary General of Amnesty International explained, "Iran has the worst record of human rights throughout the world."

CRICKET

Pakistanis Lose to England

by ARIF QASIM, Downsview

Birmingham (England): Pakistan's young and largely inexperienced cricket team under the captaincy of Wasim Bari, the wicket-keeper lost to England in the first test match at Edgbaston, in Birmingham.

Pakistan started poorly in the first innings, going out for 164. In reply England piled up a big lead by knocking 452 for eight declared. Pakistan, without the benefit of its five best players, Mushtaq, Majid, Zaheer, Asif Iqbal and Imran,banned from Test Cricket because of signing for the Packer Series, also lost Sarfaraz Nawaz, the medium pacer, due to injuries.

For their second innings Pakistan started off well by scoring 95 runs and losing a wicket in the second last over of the third day's play. On the fourth day Pakistan showed further resistence by scoring 214 for 4 but then the collapse started when five wickets fell for only 17 runs with Iqbal Qasim being unable to return having retired hurt earlier.

At the end the scores were:
Pakistan 164 & 231
England 452 for 8; declared

International Jurists Visit Pakistan

Mr. Javadal, representative of International Federation for Human Rights and an advocate of Paris and Mr. J. Melvell Williams of the International Commission of Jurists today visited the Rawalpindi Bar Association and heard the views of the members. According to a press release of the Bar Association, its President, Raja M. Zafarul Haq, while welcoming the guests expressed the hope that their visit would dispel the vicious propaganda being carried out internationally by particular quarters inimical to Pakistan. He told the eminent jurists that it was for the first time in the history of martial law that martial law orders were subject to judicial review of the Superior Courts and every day orders passed by the Martial Law Authority were struck down by the Courts, if found opposed to the accepted procedures and due processes of law.

Supreme Court Hearings

The Supreme Court Full Bench directed the Advocate on Record Mr. M.A. Rehman to produce the entire record of the Police and FIA investigations from 1974 onwards relating to the murder case of Mr. Mohammad Ahmad Khan. The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice S. Anwarul Haq gave this directive after a query whether any statement was recorded by the investigating authorities in the murder case following the registration of the Fir. He also appointed a Senior Judge of the Court, Mr. Justice Mohammad Akram to go into the whole record and write a brief note for the information of all his colleagues, so that they might know what kind of investigations were carried out after the registration of the Fir and the reopening of the investigations by the FIA in 1977. The Supreme Court hearings have been postponed until July '78 because of the Chief Justice's visit to Indonesia.

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British Media on Pakistan

Following has been extracted from a letter by Dr. J. Dickie to the Executive Producer of London Weekend TV.

I have just returned from a stay of five month's duration in Pakistan to find that the media here seem to have abated none of their hatred for that country. In fact, my visit was sandwiched in between the extraordinary *Panorama* programme on that country's ills by the BBC in November and the no less loaded appraisal of these same problems by ITV in Brian Walden's *Weekend World* on 30 April. If anything more were needed to confirm the domination of this country's media by a left-wing establishment devoted *inter alia* to the canonisation of Bhutto, it would surely be this identity of views between a public corporation and an independent company. British people, I find, regard their radio and television as the acme of objectiv ity because they see, on the screen, the confrontation of Labour and Conservative points of view with a BBC or ITV personality impartially occupying the chair; and it does not occur to them to question therefore the objectivity of the media on foreign affairs. Here instead it vanishes and in the case of Asia particularly media men rely on the ignorance of the average viewer to put across a slanted view. It is very unlikely though that their reputation for fair play will survive such polarised phraseology as Brian Walden's reference to "General Zia and his Punjabi (mispronounced!) overlords". This tendentious language cannot but awaken memories of the well-orchestrated press campaign at the time of the war in East Pakistan designed to prepare public opinion for the dismemberment of that former "good friend of the West", which had outlived its usefulness. Through the entire programme we were told nothing of Bhutto's crimes whether personal, as in the case of the store of a chemist friend of mine which his hooligans set alight whilst Bhutto sat outside in his car watching it burn as people could see and take note, or political, as in the case of his committing high treason when he conspired with India's stooge Mujib ar-Rahman to split Pakistan and apportion the swag. Instead we were told how, inside prison or outside, he would win any election or, if executed posthumously provoke a revolution. Well, I witnessed in Karachi "Democracy Day", which was planned to scare the Government out of its wits, and it fizzled out like a damp squib, when his supporters were booed and stoned inside the mosques when they attempted to make speeches after prayers were over.

Case for nuclear energy

PAKISTAN NEGOTIATED for a nuclear reprocessing plant from France in mid-seventies. Later on, suddenly, the deal became almost a world issue — and still stays as such.

President Ford first took up the matter. He sent the tireless Mr Kissinger all the way to Islamabad to urge Pakistan against the plant; even to threaten that the country might be made a 'horrible example' if it persisted. The Symington Amendment was put through the US Congress whereby developing countries pursuing a nuclear programme would be punished by cessation of American aid.

Canada joined in by telling Pakistan that it would no longer be bound by agreements between the two countries for nuclear cooperation, including in respect of supplies to the Karachi nuclear power plant which generated electricity for the town. France was approached repeatedly by US to call off the deal. And the issue was taken up for good measure at the 15-nation London Club of nuclear exporting countries.

Such pressures would have been impossible to resist, especially for a country so dependent on friendly cooperation of others as Pakistan. But if Islamabad has done just that it was because it felt that the pressure in the opposite direction is far more material and irresistible; and secondly, because it thought that the concern over the deal, even if largely well-meant, was unreasonable and misdirected.

First, what is this greater pressure? The country is very nearly the poorest in the world in energy resources: its total per capita fuel reserve is less than 1% of the world average. Its consumption too is accordingly among the lowest. The per capita world average in terms of kilogram of coal equivalent is 269 as against the developed world's 6,349, and the developing countries' 394.

Nearly half of the country's present energy needs are met from oil. Only about 8 per cent of its supply is indigenous, the rest is imported. The oil import bill has risen from $63 million in 1972-73 to nearly $400 million now, which is about one-third of the country's total foreign exchange earning.

Careful studies in early seventies of the country's long-term power requirement conducted in association with the International Atomic Energy Agency led to drawing up of a composite programme of hydro, thermal and nuclear plants. Experts were convinced that for the development potential to be suitably realised the country could not do without substantial recourse to nuclear energy. They saw that the development of all the other sources would still leave a gap of 14,000 to 23,000 megawatts by the end of the century, which could only be made up either with imports of oil or resort to nuclear energy.

The Karachi nuclear power plant (KANUPP), inaugurated in 1972, and performing at three-quarters of its capacity, has been meeting 30% of the city's requirements. Generating the same amount of energy with an oil-fired plant, would cost the country over a million dollar per month in foreign exchange. Accordingly, a larger plant of 600 megawatts capacity on the bank of Indus up north is now in hand. After its completion in the next five years, one nuclear power plant every alternate year, and then one every year, is planned for the following 20 years.

Pakistan's nuclear programme finds notable support from international expert opinion. A recent International Atomic Energy Agency report submitted to UN Economic and Social Council, for instance, after examining all alternatives, concluded that nuclear energy was the best answer to the development needs of the countries short of energy resources.

Pakistan rejects the arguments about proliferation. Firstly, it has committed itself to full safeguards and its deal with France has been approved by the IAEA.

Secondly, it argues that even if it acquires the technical capability, it can have neither the economic capacity nor the political will to opt for nuclear weapons.

Thirdly, it reasons, along with the Third World states, that a handful of developed countries cannot decide that no one apart from themselves is going to benefit from nuclear energy: it is like freezing history and like exercising a kind of nuclear colonialism.

Reinforcing these arguments is the fact, substantiated at length by such bodies, as the International Institute of Strategic Studies, that nuclear weapons proliferation cannot be severely limited by imposing control on the sale of nuclear power facilities; and not at all by merely banning reprocessing or uranium enrichment export. The policy can thus strangulate the good all right but not eliminate the evil.

Pakistan is therefore convinced that the U.S. is seeking non-proliferation in the wrong direction. It is resolved not to allow itself to become a victim of this. □

Arthur B. Newman

Letters to the editor

Dear Sir,

Your bi-weekly is supposed to be a newspaper "serving the Pakistani community". I have been reading this newspaper for the past 2 years and the pattern of the printed material shows that the views serve not the whole Pakistani community but a certain political group who always worship "the rising sun".

In the very beginning, Bhutto was supposed to be a saviour and now the Chief Marshal Law Administrator is the guiding star of Pakistan. I make this statement on the basis of seeing full coverage of superficial, positive but vague statements of the Chief Marshal Law Administrator with no coverage at all of the objective political situation in Pakistan.

This newspaper reminds me of *Dawn* which represented political views of the government. On top of this, I was very much disappointed with the exclusive *Crescent* interview with General Zia. The highlights of the interview showed a very poor superficial, non-political interview, with no depth or objectivity. I think the question of accountability is being exploited in order to postpone and to allow enough time for further intrigues and manipulations that are necessary to strengthen a new emerging politically opportunist group. Of course, Pakistan's real problem is economic and not political? If he does not have any plan then what kind of a National government is he trying to form?

From your newspaper headlines it seems that you are too much concerned about the new Government in Afghanistan withUSSR backing it. How is it that you are not concerned about a more ruthless emperor ruling our neighbouring country Iran? Is it because U.S.A. is backing it?

I think it is high time that you stopped publishing lengthy essays on Bhutto and "good Muslim nature" of General Zia and for God's sake publish more objective news that would help in the political education of all Pakistanis abroad. There is no doubt that all Pakistanis in N. America are well-educated but they may not necessarily be politically oriented. Hence it becomes more important for you not to represent your personal views but those views which will reflect a true democratic and real dialectic aspirations of the people of Pakistan. Although I am proud of being a Muslim, I am disgusted seeing every newspaper from Pakistan and abroad, full of religious colours, quotations of Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal which shows our mentality of perpetually living in the past and cherishing it and doing nothing in the present and continue being myopic politically.

Sincerely,
Begum Razia Khatoon,
Dayton, Ohio, USA

Dear Reader:

We do not "worship the rising sun". We opposed Bhutto's policies at the pinnacle of his glory and have reported even now what we believe to be the truth.

What you call "objectivity" really means in your terminology, pleading for Bhutto's life and advocating his views. For your information, we do not subscribe to the views of any political party and report what we understand to be the truth. There are several other organs beating Bhutto's drums for money.

We regret that you do not want quotations from Iqbal or Jinnah in our Paper; nor do you care for religious aspects. We, however, are proud of our Islamic heritage and feel that this should be shared with others, Muslims as well as non-Muslims.

Editor

PROTEST

[Copy of Letter sent to Mr. Wells]

Dear Mr. Wells,

This letter of protest is being submitted following a meeting of the South Asian Working Group, an association of South Asian community organizations and other minority groups in Ontario.

We are distressed by the remarks attributed to Dr. R.W.B. Jackson, the Commissioner appointed to examine Declining Enrolment in our schools, and the views projected in the Interim Report. His concerns about "immigration to Canada from countries of uncontrolled fertility", "racial suicide", and the innuendo that women should stay at home and breed, are irrelevant to the terms of reference of the Commission. These remarks are not only blatantly racist, but prejudicial to women of any colour. It was also disturbing to note that the Legislative Enquiry following Dr. Jackson's comments did not act with either strength or responsibility to recommend his removal from the Commission.

Dr. Jackson has been quoted in the media as having chosen the wrong words; he has denied that he is a racist, and stated that his remarks were intended to be jocular. There are sources that have claimed that Dr. Jackson's brilliance borders on insanity, or that we should excuse his comments because of his advancing years and the like; if so, the authorities should perhaps consider seriously if they appointed the wrong man for such an important job. None of the above can restore the confidence of any right thinking person in the credibility of either Dr. Jackson or the continuing work of his Commission. To what extent Dr. Jackson, as an individual, is a racist is no longer the issue. In his position as a Commissioner dealing with the most important subject of Education, his comments are a matter of grave concern to all of us, regardless of our racial origins. His views on keeping women at home to provide bodies for classrooms, as well as his racial suicide comments later changed to national suicide, are as repugnant and outrageous as the Nazi doctrines.

We are aware that you have decided to retain Dr. Jackson to complete the report, but we need hardly remind you that a Commissioner who has lost his credibility and is certainly causing a loss of confidence in the government is not going to get his findings acceptable to a majority of the population. The spirit of our dialogue with the Honourable William G. Davis, Premier of Ontario, and the booklet "Forward Together", presented on April 20, 1978, are in conflict with your decision to keep a person of Dr. Jackson's view in such a responsible role.

The language and sentiments expressed in the Interim Report which further elaborate Dr. Jackson's concept of the racial composition of this country leave us no choice but to demand the immediate termination of his services.

We look forward to your response and would be willing to meet you on a mutually convenient date, should you so wish.

Yours sincerely,
Joya Sen
President
South Asian Working Group

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Pakistan Aims for the Islamic Model

By Our Special Correspondent in Pakistan

Pakistan is launched on an experiment that should be of interest to the rest of the world. It hopes to offer an alternative model, no less, of social and economic organisation — the islamic model.

The reports of flogging and public hanging here have received wide coverage in foreign media, and the reaction in the West, which views these as rather mediaeval practices, has been adverse. But it would be a pity if the Pakistani experiment is dismissed on this basis alone. There is a lot more to the system envisaged than punishments; and a lot more to the punishments than the initial Western reaction seems to comprehend.

The punishments are not unusual in Pakistan, for that matter in most of the rest of the civilised world. The only thing a little unusual is the public mention and open execution of them. The purpose of this is obviously to shock the people into a new social consciousness and to convey the conviction that there is a new earnestness around to tackle grievous lapses against society and citizens.

There seems justification for starting the big change on a punitive note. It is expected to create the compulsion, and also in part the climate, for positive reconstruction. Islam not only asks that crimes should be severely punished but also that the conditions that breed crime, or are an inducement to it, should be removed. And it goes on not only to specify in great detail the obligations of man towards man but also alone among the world's religions, to offer a theory of statecraft and a framework of economic organisation of society. It is in respect of the latter that the Pakistani experiment will be most worth watching.

SYSTEM OF ZAKAT

Two elements are of particular importance in the economic system envisaged by Islam. One concerns taxation and the other interest. It is in concept that *Zakat* differs from modern day taxation. It is not a power-wielding state's cut in a rich man's earnings; it is an obligation that the more privileged owe to the less privileged.

Similarly, Islam permits profits, not interest; the first implies human endeavour, the second does not. It recognises money as a token for valuation of commodities, not as commodity itself. Interest is a pillar of modern day organisation. Economists have acknowledged its baneful side-effects but have found no way of doing away with it without dismantling the whole economic order — much as that order may need dismantling.

It wuld be interesting if Pakistan can demonstrate the feasibility of a system in which personal wealth is entirely a function of personal endeavour, in which taxation becomes a voluntary obligation of the rich and an efficient tool of public welfare and in which the need of capital formation does not also decree minuscule oases of excessive affluence and vast Saharas of slummy impoverishment.

BASIC CONDITION

Pakistan is, of course, bound to make the effort for such re-orientation by the very condition of its existence. It was not born Islamic or had Islam imposed on it; unlike many other countries in the world it was achieved on the basis of Islam. Its founding fathers, Iqbal and Jinnah, argued and rallied support for it on the ground that the 100 million Muslims of South Asia should have the freedom to work their own system of governance, social organisation and economic management. The country therefore cannot opt for a non-Islamic course without betraying its original purpose.

ISLAMIC LAWS

In fact, some advance has been made over the past years in Islamising the country's laws. In interpreting the existing laws, for instance, the Superior Courts consult the *Sharia* as the first principles instead of the Roman or Common Law. Similarly, the legislatures have replaced the customary law with the *Sharia* and have also enforced some of the prohibitions of the *Quran* and *Sunnah*, such as against liquor, gambling and prostitution. More recently, the Chief Martial Law Administrator has declared that the Superior Courts would now have the power to declare ineffective any law they may judge to be in conflict with the *Quran* and *Sunnah*. Vast ground still needs to be covered.

MUSLIM WORLD

Externally, no country has been more consistent in demonstrations of solidarity with the Muslim world than Pakistan. Now the whole world, and the SuperPowers included, hover ingratiatingly around the Arabs. Pakistan has stood strongly behind them from the first day, even when it might have seemed dangerous and impolitic for it to do so. Middle East is now universally recognised as the world's crisis issue, a flashpoint; Pakistan warned against injustice to the Palestinians even when the Super Powers, among others, were falling over each other to help create the monstrosity called Israel. And earlier on the Muslims of the sub-continent rose in virtual revolt against the British rulers over the Allies' treatment of Turkey after World War I, which contributed to a modification of their policy.

There has not thus been a Muslim cause from the Maghreb to the Far East to which Pakistanis have not rallied with might and main. Muslim unity has in fact been an unrelenting preoccupation of this country, a high point of which was its convening of the historic Islamic Summit in February 1974, in which about forty Muslim monarchs, Presidents and Prime Ministers participated.

FM'S CONFERENCE

At the recent Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Muslim countries at Dakar, the Pakistani delegation played a prominent role in canvassing the far-reaching political and economic decisions arrived at, and in promoting the cause of Muslim solidarity in general. The country is to play host to the next session of the Conference which will prepare ground for an Islamic Summit as part of the celebrations in connection with the advent of 15th Hijri centenary.

There is a natural concern within this Islamic Republic that internally too it ought to have more to show for its zeal for Islam than its nomenclature and the fact that its population is all Muslim. It now aspires to become a true, practising Islamic Republic. It owes that to itself. The non-Muslim world will have nothing to lose by it; it may well stand to gain if it has the sense and patience to see beyond the hanging and flogging.

End of the rope for Mr. Bhutto?

By Javed Iqbal
Trinidad, West Indies

To hang or not to hang Bhutto, this must be Gen. Zia's constant dilemma these days. His options are indeed limited and each has its own terrifying consequences.

If the sentence is carried out, there will be an international uproar, mainly by those professional caretakers of the world conscience who have been virtually unemployed since the so-called East Pakistan genocide. More important and relevent, it will certainly not go well with the country's friends, particularly in the Middle East, nor indeed with China. However black his domestic deeds may have been, Bhutto had undoubtedly created a soft spot for himself in these countries.

So by executing Bhutto, can Pakistan afford another black face soon after the East Pakistan debacle? Is Zia strong enough to withstand the external pressures which are gaining momentum every day? How long would these appeals come as gentle suggestions in the diplomatic bags? How long will they be rebutted as interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country trying to uphold the independence of its badly mauled judiciary?

A thorough and realistic assessment of economic, political and related consequences of ignoring these external factors will be necessary before Mr. Bhutto is led to the gallows. One certainly hopes that the country's diplomatic missions abroad are upto the taste, and that the blunders of 1971 will not be repeated. At best of times this is a dangerous assumption, much less now that Bhutto appointees at all levels in the foreign service have not yet been weeded out. Thus any diplomatic effort to offset the effects of execution, before or after, carries the inherent threat of subversion from within.

Domestic consequences of the execution will be much more serious and far reaching. Firstly, it will immediately elevate Bhutto to a grossly undeserved permanent martyrdom, even among many of those now on the sidelines.

Secondly, the extreme left wing of his People Party will go underground and find ready outside encouragement and material assistance for all kinds of subversive activities. If the reaction so far has been muted because of their mass arrests, no one can hope to detain these people indefinitely.

Thirdly, there will be a permanent rift in the political spectrum of the country, which may even creep into the armed forces too. This kind of polarization, never seen before, not even during the Bhutto era, will be extremely difficult to contain in a country swarming with opportunistic politicians ever ready to exploit regionalism, who will again find plenty of encouragement in the neighbourhood. For a country which has yet to discover its identity and achieve political maturity, this may well prove fatal.

The other option, not to hang him, seems equally perileous. First of all, independence of the judiciary and equality of law becomes academic, if such a major verdict is to be commuted by the very person who has been the champion of this cause lately. For anybody else in a similar situation, a life sentence would effectively solve the problem. But not for the wily and volatile Mr. Bhutto and his entourage. Even his own infamous detention camp in Kashmir will not be remote enough to isolate him.

Then there is the spectre of a constant political instability and turmoil leading to indefinite military rule, of which there are already quite a few indications, such as the coming apart of PNA, intentions of forming a national government and holding of elections only when assured of positive results—whether that implies.

The biggest factor is the Army itself. The generals who persuaded Zia to take action on July 5 are not looking for court martial in the bargain, if Bhutto is left alive and will somebody definitely return to power. Moreover, the soldiers now fully realize what happened in 1971 and this has certainly not endeared Bhutto to the rank and file. Still there is a very remote chance of a Khalid Musharraf emerging, no matter equally briefly, and some friction developing within the services. After all practically all the generals vice admirals and air vice marshals owe their present ranks to Bhutto's regularly frequent purges of their senior comrades.

A much greater possibility, however, is of a putsch against Zia if he commutes the sentence. The hawks still dominate the top brass, even though Gen. Jahan Zeb Arbab has been despatched to Ankara and Gen. Iqbal moved to Karachi—reminicent of Ayub Khan's transfer of Azam to Decca in 1958.

Thus while it maybe politically and otherwise expedient to let Bhutto live, sheer Machiavalian logic dictates against such an option. It is also called instinct for survival.

Meanwhile one wonders what Bhutto himself is thinking these days in the solitude of his cell in Kot Lakhpat jail. An accomplished master of brinkmanship, how is he taking his own medicine? Is it really the end of the rope? He must be thinking of Mujib in his final moments and perhaps wishing the end should have been as quick and painless, rather than waiting in agony, hoping and praying that Saudi Arabia, Iran and China have not written him off. That is his only chance.

In the final analysis, whether or not Bhutto winds up at the end of a rope, the future of Pakistan is already hanging on a much thinner and fragile threat.

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Sayings of Prophet Muhammed Pbuh

REPENTANCE

A sincere repenter of faults is like him who hath committed none.

Prophet Muhammad said, 'I would not value having the whole wealth of the world in the place of this revelation, 'Say: (O Muhammad! O my servants who have oppressed your own souls, despair not of the mercy of God.' A man said, 'What is the condition of him who hath associated others with God?' Prophet Muhammad remained silent; after that he said, 'Know that him also God forgiveth, but on repentance.'

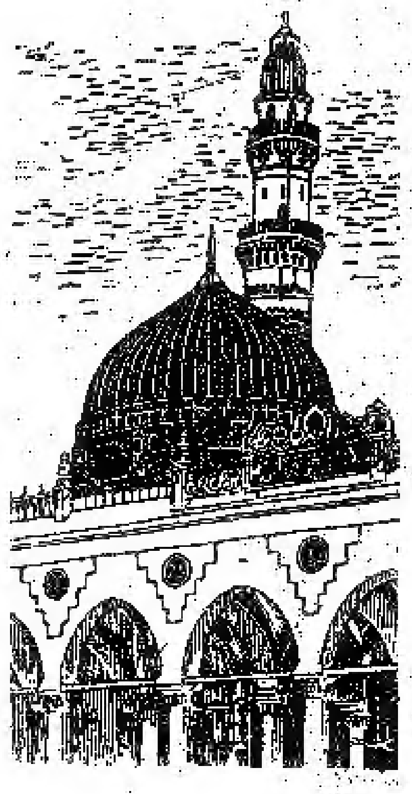
RETALIATION

A believer will continue to find ample scope in his religion as long as he does not kill anyone unlawfully.

Shedding of blood will be the first matter about which judgment will be given on the Day of Resurrection.

The passing away of the world would mean less to God than the murder of a Muslim man.

He who throws himself from a mountain and kills himself will be thrown down in the fire of hell and remain in it for ever and ever; he who sips poison in his hand and sip it for ever and ever in the fire of hell.



Thinking of Mohenjo-Daro

Thinking of Mohenjo-Daro
Alexandria and Rome
I note how time curves
Back on itself
Like an acrobat.

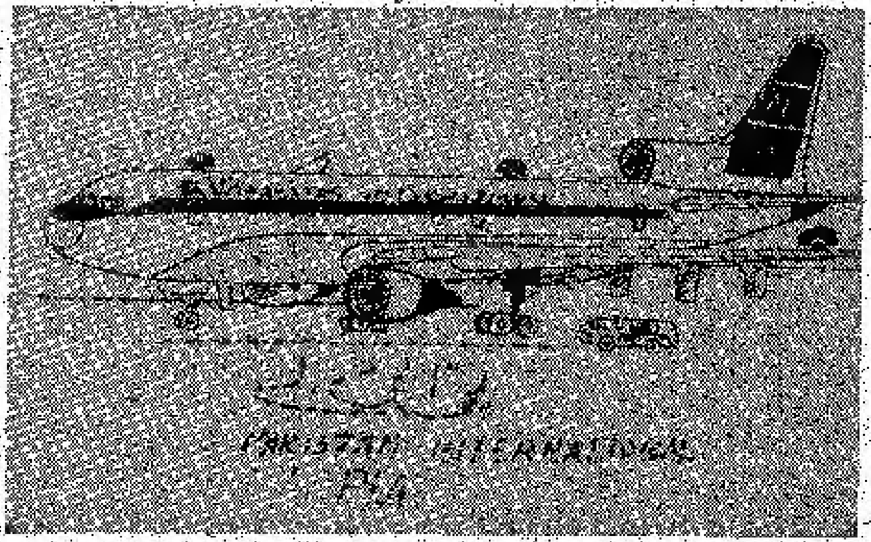
This year's harvest is late,
Because the archaic sun
Has been playing
Like a poem
On the farmer's nerves.

The ink dries slowly
On the half-written page.
Who will read this?
Stranger, the crumbling fort
You pass is your home.

Taufiz Rafat, N.Y.

Youth Forum

Mohsin Shah, age 9 of Mississauga is a budding Artist of the Community of Pakistani-Canadians. We include a sample of his work.



BOOK REVIEW

Days Remembered

by G.P. Allen

Published by the Ontario Ministry of Culture & Recreation.

In this 76-page, beautifully bound book, G.P. Allen has listed days of significance to the diverse cultural groups in Canada which are celebrated by the various ethnic groups. The author has clearly put in a great deal of effort in preparing this very interesting book because each day has a brief description of its significance as well as how it is usually celebrated. Over 57 groups' "Days to Remember" are listed.

Canada as a multicultural society has a vast treasure of cultures brought by the various ethnic groups to Canada.

G.P. Allen's book is a step in the right direction to bring Canadians of diverse cultural backgrounds together by making them aware of others' important days. No one should be without this gem.

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Conference on South East Asia

Ottawa: Papers are invited for a conference on South East Asia proposed to be held in Ottawa in early November 1978.

The Conference is being organised by the Canadian Council of Southeast Asian Studies and will be held at the University of Ottawa. Some of the themes to be discussed include:

- Poverty and Socio-economic Disparities in Southeast Asia;
- Development in Multicultural Societies;
- South Asia: Unity & Diversity;
- Food: Its Nutritional, Social and Symbolic Aspects.

Those interested in presenting papers should contact Ozay Mehmet, Dept. of Economics, University of Ottawa at the earliest or phone him at (613) 231-2387.

INTRODUCE

Crescent

TO A FRIEND

Elections Soon

The adviser on political affairs, Mr. Maula Bakhsh Soomro said in London that General Elections would be held soon in the country after the preliminaries were over. One of the main preliminaries, Mr. Soomro said was the preparation of fresh electoral rolls. This was quite a time-consuming process, he added. He asserted that the only solution of the country's many problems was General Elections.

Amendments required in the Law to pave the way for the preparation of fresh electoral rolls have been finalised by the Election Commission. The Amendments were necessary as separate electoral rolls have to be prepared for the minorities. As soon as Government approval is received, the preparation of electoral rolls will start in full swing.

Matrimonial

Matrimonial correspondence is invited for a well-educated young man in thirties from Pakistan, who is a Canadian citizen.

M. Khan, c/o Crescent

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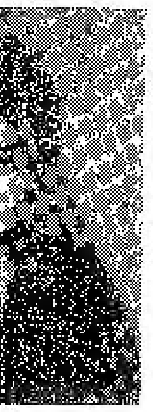

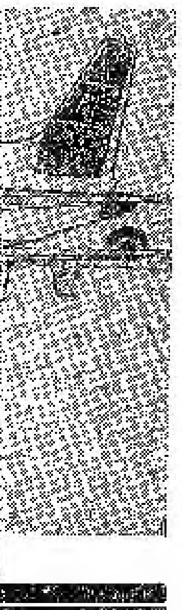

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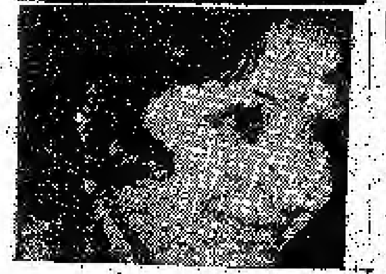

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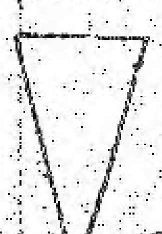

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کھوئے گئے ہم ایسے کہ اغیار پا گئے ——— مومن

وہ آرہے ہیں سنبھل سنبھل کر نظارہ بے خود فضا جواں ہے
جھکی جھکی ہیں نشیلی آنکھیں رُکا رُکا سا دورِ آسماں ہے ——— مجروح سلطانپوری

اِک خونچکاں کفن میں کروڑوں بناؤ ہیں
پڑتی ہے آنکھ تیرے شہیدوں پہ حور کی ——— غالب

آرائش

وہ جب تک زلفیں سنوارا کیا
کھڑا اس پہ میں جان وارا کیا ——— میر حسن

تم کو آشفتہ مزاجوں کی خبر سے کیا کام
تم سنوارا کرو بیٹھے ہوئے گیسو اپنا ——— داغ

یاد ہے ہنگامِ آرائش کسی کی دیکھ بھال!
ہائے وہ تن تن کے قد جھک جھک کے کاکل دیکھنا ——— مبارک عظیم آبادی

غزل

قتیل شفائی

شوقِ جلوہ ہے مگر ذوقِ نظر نابینا ہے
آئینے کے سامنے رکھا ہوا آئینہ ہے

صرف اِک نظارہ دے کر لے گیا آنکھیں کوئی
زندگی نے جو دیا اس سے زیادہ چھینا ہے

پیاس یوں بھڑکی مری احساس ایندھن بن گیا
حسرتوں کی آگ سے روشن مرا اب سینہ ہے

ان دنوں میں صبر کی دولت سے مالا مال ہوں
یہ مرا حق تھا اسے دنیا سے میں نے چھینا ہے

مے پہ پابندی ہے یارو آنسوؤں سے کام لو
غم غلط کرنے کو آخر کچھ تو ہم کو پینا ہے

بک گیا آخر کرائے پر مرے دشمن کے ہاتھ
ہائے وہ قاتل جو میرا ہمدمِ دیرینہ ہے

اس نے تو خود اوڑھ لی ہے دھوپ کی چادر قتیلؔ
جس کی زلفوں کے گھنے سائے میں ہم کو جینا ہے

(دوسری قسط)

جنابِ بھٹو کے نامکمل پلاٹ کی آخری کڑی!

حسینی (ٹورانٹو)

راولپنڈی سے رخصت ہوتے ہوئے ایک خصوصی انٹرویو میں مرتضیٰ بھٹو نے اپنے چاہنے والے پاکستانیوں کے نام جو مختصر سا پیغام چھوڑا ہے وہ بڑا معنی خیز ہے —

"اگر بھٹو صاحب کو پھانسی دی گئی تو ایک زبردست جنگ ہوگی"

اس جنگ میں عملاً کون کود پڑے گا آئیے ان سطور میں اس کی کھوج کریں۔

اس وقت مسلمانوں کے خون کا سودا کرنے کے لیے تین اہم بیوپاری ہیں۔ بھارت، اسرائیل اور روس۔ بھارت کے متعلق بلاشک و شبہ ہر پاکستانی واقف ہے۔ بھارت کے اندر اور بھارت سے باہر بنگلہ دیش یا پاکستان میں ہر اس موقع سے فائدہ اٹھایا جاتا ہے جس سے ہندوؤں میں مسلمانوں کے خون سے دیوتاؤں کو خوش کیا جا سکے۔ اسرائیل براہِ راست شاید ہی پاکستان میں اپنی پیاس بجھانے کو آئے کیونکہ لبنان میں خون کھیل رہے مصروف رکھے ہوئے ہے۔ مگر پاکستان کو توڑنے میں مدد گار کسی بھی سازش کے لیے ان کی امداد کا توقف موجود رہتا ہے۔ اسرائیل اور بھارت کے بعد سب سے اہم پارٹی روس ہے۔ لیکن روس کے معاملے میں قوم پوری طرح حقیقت سے روشناس نہیں۔

روسی ترکستان میں مسلمانوں کے خون کی ہولی کھیلنے کے بعد کمیونسٹ رہنما ڈنر پر روس کے طول و عرض میں مسلمانوں کی ہر اس تحریک کو کچل دیا جس سے اسلامی اقتدار کے بچنے کا خطرہ لاحق تھا۔ جس سرزمین پر امام بخاری نے صحیح احادیث کی تصنیف کی تھی وہاں مسلمانوں کے لیے بحیثیت مسلمان جینا محال کر دیا گیا۔ انھیں زبردستی کمیونسٹ بنا دیا گیا۔ ریکارڈ کے مطابق مسلمان جو اس ظلم و استبداد کی چکی سے بچ گئے ہیں وہ روس میں تو اب نہیں ہیں بلکہ ترکی ہجرت کر چکے ہیں۔ جس کا سلسلہ ابھی تک جاری ہے۔ ان ترکی مہاجرین کی لرزہ خیز داستانیں روس کے دبدبے میں دب کر رہ جاتی ہیں اور ہماری نظروں سے نہیں گزر پاتیں۔

روس نے کبھی بھی اپنے اجارہ داری کو اسرائیل کے مقابلے میں بہتر ہتھیاروں سے لیس نہیں ہونے دیا جس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ ۱۹۶۷ء کی جنگ میں اسرائیل نے اپنی ہوائی برتری کی بدولت عربوں کو تہس نہس کر دیا۔ لیکن جب مصر نے روسی ماہرین کو چھٹی دے دی تو ۱۹۶۷ء کے شکست خوردہ عربوں نے ۱۹۷۳ء میں جنگ کا نقشہ ہی بدل دیا۔ عربوں کا یہ عالم تھا کہ امریکہ کو بھی حق میں تازہ نفری لگانا پڑی اور NUCLEAR ALERT کا اعلان کر دیا گیا۔

ان دنوں ایتھوپیا میں مسلمانوں کی تحریک آزادی کچلنے کے لیے بھاری روسی اسلحہ فراہم کیا جا رہا ہے۔ "کریسنٹ" میں چھپنے والے لارڈ سٹیر کے حالیہ انٹرویو میں سٹیر موصوف نے انکشاف کیا ہے کہ ایتھوپیا کی طرف "امارچ" لے جانے والے ایک روسی جہاز کو روک کر پاکستان نے روس کو سخت ناراض کیا ہے۔

حالیہ اطلاعات کے مطابق سعودی عرب کی سرحدوں پر جنوبی یمن کے ساحلی علاقے میں کیوبن عرب فوجیوں کو جدید ترین اسلحہ سے لیس کیا جا رہا ہے۔ کیونکہ روس مسلمانوں کا قبلہ مکہ مکرمہ تک اب روسی لشکر پر ہے۔ ملحوظ نہیں۔ اشتراکیت کے زیرِ سایہ اثرات اب حجاز اور سینا کی سرحدی مقامات کے بالکل قریب پہنچ چکے ہیں۔

دوسرے پاکستان کا دروازہ طول سے دستک چلا آ رہا ہے۔ حکمت ہے آج کے دور میں یہ کہا جائے کہ پاکستان کے جغرافیائی محل وقوع میں ستر یک ہونے کی وجہ سے روس پاکستان سے نفرت کرتا ہے۔ لیاقت علی خان کو امریکہ نہیں روس جانا چاہیے تھا۔ لیکن اس جغرافیائی حقیقت کو کیسے فراموش کیا جا سکتا ہے جو اس خطہ کی طرف اشارہ کرتی ہے کہ پاکستان کا ساحل روس کے لیے "گرم پانیوں والے" خواب کی تعبیر ہے۔ جیسا دراصل امریکہ کی طرف پاکستان کا جھکنا تھا ہے وہاں روس کے دامن میں پناہ لینا بھی اتنا ہی درست ہے۔

گرم پانیوں والے سمندر کی لپیٹ کی دیرینہ خواہش اور اس سمندر کی لہروں کی طرح گہرے عشق سے ہونی پاکستان نے لڑنے دیکر بھارت کے مقابلے میں زیادہ نہیں تو کم کیا ہے۔ بلکہ اگر کوئی سمجھتا ہے کہ پاکستان دشمنی میں روس بھارت سے بھی بڑھ کر ہے تو کیا ہے تو بے جا نہ ہوگا۔

کشمیری عوام کے حقِ خود ارادیت کے سلسلے میں رائے شماری کی قرارداد کے خلاف روسی ویٹو کشمیری عوام کی آزادی کا گلا گھونٹنے میں ایک مہلک ہتھیار کا اثر رکھتا ہے۔

مشرقی پاکستان میں خانہ جنگی کے دوران بھارت سے دفاعی معاہدہ دراصل پاکستان کے خلاف میں روس کی عملاً شرکت کا ایک ذریعہ تھا۔

پختونستان کی تحریک کی جڑیں دہلی سے لیکر ماسکو تک جا پہنچی ہیں۔ صوبۂ سرحد اور بلوچستان میں رہنے والے پاکستانی انہیں اپنا وطن سمجھتے ہیں جتنے صوبۂ پنجاب یا سندھ کے۔ ورنہ مارچ کی تحریک میں جب ملک انتشار کا شکار ہو رہا تھا تو صوبۂ سرحد کو علیحدگی سے کوئی طاقت روک نہیں سکتی تھی۔ اگر ہماری یادداشت اتنی کمزور نہیں تو اس ریفرنڈم کو کون نہیں جانتا جو آزادی کے دنوں صوبۂ سرحد میں ہوا تھا۔ صوبۂ سرحد کی اکثریت نے پاکستان کے حق میں فیصلہ دیا تھا۔ پاکستان کے بھارت میں بلوچستان اور سرحد کے قبائلی سرداروں کی اکثریت شامل رہی ہیں۔

آج تک پختونستان کی شرانگیز تحریک کا دائرہ عمل وسعت پذیر سے آگے نہیں بڑھ پایا۔ صدر داؤد کی اعتدال پسندی اور پاکستان سے اختلافات نہیں لیکن دراصل روس کے چنگل سے نکلنے کی آخری کوشش تھی۔ گزشتہ دنوں پختونستان کی تحریک بھی اچانک ٹھنڈی پڑ گئی۔ مگر اس کوشش کی جرم میں روسی حکمرانوں نے جو سزا تجویز کی اس کی خبریں پڑھ کر رونگٹے کھڑے ہو جاتے ہیں۔ چھوٹے چھوٹے بچوں سمیت صدر داؤد کے خاندان اور قریبی افراد کو وحشیانہ طریقے سے قتل عام کیا گیا۔ مقدرہ میں پڑا ہر پڑگانہ مسلمانوں کے ایک اشارے پر قتل سے ماسکو کی سفاک ذہنیت کا اندازہ لگانا تو مشکل نہیں رہ جاتا۔ یہ ان نخواہوں کے لیے بھی تنبیہ تھی کہ روس کے چنگل سے نکلنے کی کوشش کا کیا حشر ہو سکتا ہے۔ ۱۹۶۸ء میں اسی قسم کی کوشش چیکوسلواکیہ میں بھی ہوئی تھی۔ جب روسی ٹینک معصوم لاکھوں کو کچلتے ہوئے جدید طرز کے نوآبادیاتی نظام کو بے نقاب کر گئے۔ یہاں چند لمحے رک کر ہمیں یہ سوچنا پڑتا ہے کہ لیاقت علی خان مرحوم کی زندگی نہیں گئی تو در پردہ ہیں!

باوثوق ذرائع سے معلوم ہوا ہے کہ مرتضیٰ بھٹو کا قافلہ ٹورانٹو اور لندن کے بعد روس کا دورہ کر رہا ہے (جس کی روداد ذرائع ابلاغ میں شائع ہو گیا ہے)۔ اس قافلے میں مرتضیٰ کے ہمرکاب وہ بدنام زمانہ شخصیتیں بھی ہیں جن کا ماضی اتنا تاریک ہے کہ وہاں تنگی ہی پاور سا خفیہ روشن کیوں نہ کر دیا جائے تاریکی نہیں چھٹے گی۔ یہ وہ لوگ ہیں جنھوں نے گورنری، سفارت یا وزارت کے دوران غربت اور شرافت کے جنازے نکالے تھے۔ ان سے بعید نہیں کہ وہ "اوسط" کی مہار کو ماسکو کی طرف پھیر دیں۔ پاکستان کے نام میں سعود ان جیسے "سترلیغوں" کے ہاتھ کا کھیل ہے۔ کیونکہ انہیں قافلہ کے خلاف الزام قابلِ قرار دیے گئے ہیں۔ جس سے شاید پھانسی لگ جائے اور جو حلقۂ احباب کی وزارتیں اور سفارتیں ہاتھ سے نکل چکی ہیں۔ آج کے یہ مجرمانِ بنگال پاکستان کی آزادی کے چراغ کو گل کر دینے کی فکر میں کمربستہ ہیں۔

مرتضیٰ بھٹو کے الوداعی بیان میں کسی "بلا سبب جنگ" کی طرف اشارہ دراصل جناب بھٹو کے نامکمل پلاٹ کی آخری کڑی ہے۔

دوران خفگی کے آخری دور میں انہیں روسی حکمرانوں کے قریب سے قریب تر ہوتے ہوئے محسوس کیا گیا تھا۔ آج ان کے ذیکے بیان کو زیادہ آسانی سے سمجھا جا سکتا ہے جو انھوں نے اس کیبنٹ کی میٹنگ میں جو لائی کے انقلاب سے پہلے دیا تھا۔

"دس بیس ہزار مخالفین کو اگر قتل کر دیا جائے تو پاکستان میں ایک مضبوط حکومت قائم ہو جائے گی"

جس وقت یہ بیان جاری ہوا تھا اسی وقت جناب مصطفیٰ کھر بھی اپنی تقریروں کا سلسلہ جاری کیے ہوئے تھے۔ حسنِ اتفاق دیکھئے کہ روس والا سودے والے قافلے کے وفد کی مہار بھی ان ہی کے ہاتھ میں ہے۔ دفعات اس بیان عالیہ واقعات نے ثابت کر دیا ہے کہ یہ بیان کسی کی ایما پر دیا گیا تھا!

آج اگر پاکستانی قوم ایک پرچم تلے متحد رہے تو مفروضہ پلاٹ نامکمل ہی رہے گا۔ خدا اس قافلے کو بھاری روس سے کتنی ہی مدد کی بھیک مانگنے نہ سکا نہیں، لیکن نہ ہو جائیں تو قوم یہ روسی ٹرائیوں کا رخ پاکستان کی طرف بھی کیوں نہ پھیر دیا جائے۔ اقبال کا مومن اپنے سر پر کفن باندھ کر ان توپوں کے دہانے کے سامنے اپنا سینہ کھول دے گا۔ اگر قوم نے اس قافلے میں شریک "معزوں" کو مالا پہنا تو اسی قوم کی ماؤں نے صلاح الدین ایوبی جیسے "ہسپانہ لار دو" کو بھی جنم دیا ہے۔

بہنوں کی محفل

اسد اللہ غالب

کم خرچ بالا نشین ٹوٹکے

• سبزی پکاتے وقت دیر حرارت تیزی سے زیادہ رکھیے تاکہ ... جوش آجائے۔ اس کے بعد آگ دھیمی کر دیجیے۔ ہانڈی پکاتے وقت ہر ممکن حد تک کم سے کم پانی استعمال کیجئے ... ڈھکن ... کو کھلا نہ رکھیے۔

• آلو کچھ زیادہ گل جائیں اور ضروری اجزا ان کے چھلکے میں ہوتے ہیں۔ انہیں ضائع مت کیجیے۔

• ٹماٹر کو چھیلنے کا آسان طریقہ ... سے آپ سرا سر محروم ہو جاتے ہیں۔ نیز اصل ذائقہ بھی نہیں رہتا۔

• ہری پیاز کو تازہ رکھنے کے لیے ... کاغذ میں لپیٹ کر ... ریفریجریٹر میں محفوظ کیجیے۔

• ... جب آپ ... کھولیں تو ... نرم سا ... ہو جانا چاہیے ... نچوڑیے مت ...

• پانی ... استری ... سے پہلے ... کیجیے۔

• ... کپڑے ... پانی ... رکھیے ... تین منٹ سے زیادہ مت ... دیجیے ...

• ... رنگ ... کپڑے ... علیحدہ رکھیں ... کپڑوں کا ... ہو۔

• دھلائی سے پہلے ... کپڑے ... جا سکے گا۔

• ... استری ... گرم ... کپڑے ... استعمال کیجیے۔

• اگر ... مت کیجیے ورنہ آپ ... کیجیے۔ ... کمل جائے گی۔

• اگر آپ کے پاس آٹومیٹک استری ہے تو سب سے پہلے وہ کپڑے استری کیجئے جنہیں سب سے کم گرمی درکار ہوتی ہے ... پھر وہ کپڑے استری کیجیے جنہیں سب سے زیادہ گرمی درکار ہو۔

• اگر استری آٹومیٹک نہیں تو جب یہ خوب گرم ہو چکی ہو تو اس کا پلگ نکال دیجیے ... ضرورت پڑنے پر دوبارہ پلگ لگا لیجئے۔ اس طرح بجلی کا خرچ کم ہوگا اور کپڑے بھی جلنے سے محفوظ رہیں گے۔

• ... پلاسٹک ... صرف پانی ... نرم کپڑے سے چمکا لیجیے۔

• اپنے فرنیچر کو صاف ستھرا رکھنے کے لیے ... صاف کیجیے۔

• حسین پھولوں کی زندگی ... تازہ ... گلدستے ... بہار رہے گا۔

• پھولوں کو زیادہ دیر تک تر و تازہ رکھنے کا ایک طریقہ یہ ہے کہ گلدان کے اندر پانی ... پانی پھولوں کی تازگی برقرار نہیں رکھ سکتا۔

• کٹے ہوئے پھولوں کو گلدان میں سجانے سے پہلے ذیل کی ترکیب آزمائیں تو پھول کئی دن تک تر و تازہ رہ سکیں گے۔
جیسے ہی آپ پھولوں کو شاخ پر سے کاٹیں تو انہیں کسی برتن میں گہرے ٹھنڈے پانی میں ڈال کر ... ٹھنڈی جگہ پر رکھ دیں۔ اس طرح شاخ زیادہ سے زیادہ پانی چوس لے گی۔ اس کے بعد آپ انہیں گلدان میں لگا لیں۔ ... گلدان کا پانی بدل دیں ... پانی ...

• اگر گلدان کو گرم کمرے میں سجانا ہو تو ... رات کے وقت ٹھنڈی جگہ پر رکھ دیں۔

• ... پودوں ... پانی ...

• جب آپ کئی دن کے لیے گھر سے باہر جا رہی ہوں تو گھر میں لگے ہوئے پودوں کو پانی دینے کا مسئلہ پریشان کر دیتا ہے ... پانی ...

• ... ایک ... ہے ...

لہسن کی خصوصیات

... روز ہوتے ایک کتاب میں پڑھا تھا کہ — جب ایک سو تیس سالہ آدمی سے اس کی طویل العمری اور صحت مندی کا راز پوچھا گیا تو جواب میں اس نے کہا کہ میری صحت کا راز لہسن میں پوشیدہ ہے۔

جس آدمی نے سوال پوچھا تھا وہ یہ جواب سن کر بہت حیران ہوا، کیونکہ اس کی آنکھیں اور دانت بالکل صحیح تھے۔ اس کا جسم اسی طرح صحت مند اور طاقتور تھا۔ سر کے بالوں میں صرف چند بال سفید ہوئے تھے۔

واقعی اس میں حیرانی کی کوئی بات نہیں۔ اپنے جسم کو صحت مند اور بیماریوں سے دور رکھنے کیلئے وٹامن سی اور وٹامن اے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے اور لہسن میں اے اور سی وٹامن بہت زیادہ پائے جاتے ہیں۔ لہسن تو بہت پرانی چیز ہے۔ ہم لوگ کھانے کو لذیذ بنانے کیلئے اس کا استعمال کرتے ہیں کبھی کبھار دوا کیلئے بھی استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ دنیا بھر کے اہرام مصر بہت مشہور ہیں۔ جو شخص انہیں بنوا رہا تھا اس نے اپنے قلیوں کو ہر روز لہسن کھانے پر مجبور کیا۔ اتنے بڑے بڑے پتھروں کو اٹھانا بہت طاقت کا کام تھا اور طاقت کیلئے انہیں لہسن استعمال کرایا گیا۔

روم کے سپاہی بھی بہت لہسن کھاتے تھے۔ جس وقت بھی انہیں تھکاوٹ محسوس ہوتی تو وہ لہسن استعمال کرتے تھے۔ جنہیں زیادہ تر محنت کا کام کرنا پڑتا ہے ان کیلئے لہسن از حد ضروری ہے۔ بہت سے لوگ اس کی بو کی وجہ سے نفرت کرتے ہیں۔ اور استعمال کرنے میں جھجکتے ہیں۔ یہ صحیح نہیں۔ حکیم لوگ جو دوائیاں بناتے ہیں ان میں لہسن کثرت سے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ پیٹ کی اور ... کی سب بیماریاں اس کے استعمال سے دور ہو جاتی ہیں۔

زمانہ قدیم سے سب کو علم ہے کہ سردی دور کرنے کیلئے لہسن کو کوئلے پر سرخ کر کے کھانا چاہیے یا لہسن کا سوپ بنا کر دینا چاہیے۔ وہ اس طرح تیار ہوتا ہے کہ لہسن کو پیس لیں اور تھوڑا سا پانی، نمک، ٹماٹر، پیاز ڈال کر پکائیں۔ سوپ کو چھان کر مریض کو دیں اس سے بھی سردی دور ہو جاتی ہے۔

جن کو نمونیہ ہو جائے انہیں ہر روز تھوڑا سا لہسن کھلائیں تو بخار دور ہو جاتا ہے۔ یہ ... کو صاف کر دیتا ہے — بہت سے مشہور ڈاکٹروں نے بھی لہسن کھلا کر نمونیہ کے مریض کو ٹھیک کر دیا۔ ان میں سب سے مشہور ڈاکٹر ... ہے۔ انہوں نے لہسن کھلا کر نمونیہ کے مریض کو ... میں ٹھیک کر دیا تھا۔

لہسن کو پیس کر اس میں تھوڑا سا پانی ملا کر ... کے مریض کو دینے سے ٹھیک ہو جاتا ہے جو لوگ بلڈ پریشر کے مریض ہیں ان کیلئے لہسن بہت فائدہ مند چیز ہے۔ وہ صبح و شام دونوں وقت تھوڑا سا لہسن کھائیں کچا بھی کھایا جا سکتا ہے یا پھر اسے باریک کپڑے میں باندھ کر چاولوں کے پانی میں ڈال دیں۔ چاول پک جانے پر اسے نکال دیں اور چاول کھا لیں۔

جب کان میں درد ہو تو لہسن کو ناریل کے تیل میں جلائیں اور ٹھنڈا کر کے کان میں ڈالیں تو درد دور ہو جاتا ہے۔

کبھی کبھی ناخن کے پاس پیپ سی پڑ جاتی ہے اس کیلئے بھی لہسن کو پیس کر ... لائیں اور اس پر لگائیں تو ٹھیک ہو جاتا ہے۔
اگر پیپ نہ نکلتی ہو تو پکے ہوئے چاول میں ہلدی اور تھوڑا سا لہسن ملا کر لگائیں تو تھوڑی دیر کے بعد پیپ نکل جائے گی۔

غرضیکہ اس کی بے حد خصوصیات ہیں۔ اور ہم خواتین اس سے کافی حد تک استفادہ کر سکتی ہیں۔

(دوسری قسط)

کریسنٹ
انٹرنیشنل
خورشید لینڈ

اَلَآ اِنَّ اَوْلِيَآءَ اللّٰهِ لَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُوْنَ
خبردار کہ اللہ کے دوستوں پر نہ کوئی خوف ہے اور نہ غم ہوگا۔ (القرآن)

دو کروڑ اسمٰعیلیوں کے روحانی پیشوا آغا خان

ترجمہ: ص ش

اطالوی حکومت نے پرنس کریم آغا خان کا سب سے بڑا اعزاز "آرڈر آف دی نائٹ آف دی گرینڈ کراس" وصلیب عظیم کے نواب کا خطاب دیا ہے۔ یہ اعزاز بحیرہ روم میں ایک خوش منظر جزیرہ ساردینیا کو ترقی دینے کا اعتراف ہے۔

ساردینیا کو سٹا اسمرالڈا (زمرد ساحل) جیسا کہ آغا خان نے اس کا نام رکھا ہے۔ بحیرہ روم کا دوسرا بڑا جزیرہ ہے جو اٹلی اور شمالی افریقہ کے ساحلوں کے عین درمیان واقع ہے۔ صدیوں سے مختلف اقوام یعنی فونیشیا، رومیوں، عربوں اور ہسپانیوں کے اثرات وہاں بہت گہرے نظر آتے ہیں۔

کوسٹا اسمرالڈا کی آبادی ایک لاکھ ۲۰ ہزار نفوس پر مشتمل ہے۔ آب و ہوا معتدل، جھیلیں پر فضا اور سبزہ زاروں کے ساتھ پہاڑی سلسلے اور چٹانیں اسے ایک دلکش مقام بناتے ہیں۔ سیاحت کی جنت ہے جہاں دنیا بھر سے لوگ کھنچے چلے آتے ہیں۔

جزیرہ میں جھیلوں کے کنارے، پانی میں سامان کشت رانی اور کشتی رانی کی شاندار سہولتیں عام ہیں۔ پرنس کریم نے اس جزیرہ کو ترقی دینے میں اہم کردار ادا کیا ہے۔

ہز رائل ہائی نس پرنس آغا خان شاہ کریم الحسینی دو کروڑ اسمٰعیلیوں کے ۴۹ ویں امام ہیں جو رسول کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے خاندان سے حضرت فاطمۃ الزہرا کے ذریعے براہ راست وابستہ ہیں۔

اسمٰعیلیوں کے عقیدہ کے مطابق "اولی الامر" اور مذہبی روحانی پیشوا ہوتا ہے اس کا مشن اپنے پیروکاروں کو روحانی سچائی کا پیغام منتقل کرنا اور بدلتے ہوئے حالات کی روشنی میں اس کے عملی نفاذ کو واضح کرنا ہوتا ہے۔ یہ امامت کے اس ادارہ (یا روایت) کی قوت و کشش ہے جو دنیا بھر میں پھیلے ہوئے اسمٰعیلیوں میں اتحاد اور ان کا خصوصی احساس پیدا کرتی ہے۔

شہزادہ کریم آغا خان بیگم سلیمہ کے ساتھ

ایران کے شہری

"ہز رائل ہائی نس" کا خطاب انہیں ملکہ انگلستان نے اسمٰعیلیوں کا روحانی پیشوا بننے کے تھوڑے عرصہ بعد دیا تھا۔

آغا خان ایران کے شہری ہیں جہاں ان کا خاندان کئی نسلوں تک نہایت ممتاز اور بااثر خاندانوں میں شمار ہوتا رہا ہے۔ ۱۹۵۹ء میں جب آغا خان نے ایران کا دورہ کیا تو شہنشاہ ایران نے انہیں "ہز رائل ہائی نس" کا خطاب دیا۔

۲۸ اکتوبر ۱۹۶۹ء کو پیرس میں ایک تقریب میں ان کی شادی انگریز لڑکی بیگم سلیمہ سے ہوئی جو ہندوستان میں پیدا ہوئیں اور بچپن وہیں گزارا۔ ان کے تین بچے ہیں شہزادی زہرا (سات سال)، شہزادہ رحیم (چھ سال)، اور شہزادہ حسین (تین سال)۔ آغا خان اپنے پیروکاروں کے ساتھ بہت سی سرگرمیاں [illegible]

[illegible]

تعلیم پر زور

[illegible]

بنیادی تبدیلیاں

گزشتہ بیس سال میں ان ممالک کے اقتصادی اور سیاسی ڈھانچوں میں بنیادی تبدیلیاں رونما ہوئی ہیں جہاں اسمٰعیلی رہتے ہیں۔ ان میں سے بہت سے ممالک نے اسی دور میں آزادی حاصل کی ہے اور تقریباً سبھی ممالک نئی تبدیلیوں سے دوچار ہوئے ہیں۔ مثلاً یوگنڈا، کینیا، تنزانیہ اور مڈغاسکر۔

۱۹۶۰ء کے بعد آزاد ہونے والے ممالک کی فہرست میں شامل ہیں۔ آغا خان کی زبردست مساعی کی بدولت ان ممالک کے اسمٰعیلی اب کسی دوسرے ملک میں آباد ہیں مثلاً پاکستان، بھارت، برطانیہ، امریکہ، کینیڈا اور مغربی یورپ کے ممالک۔ ان کے خاندان کی عزت ہے آغا خان اور ان کے پیروکار ان کے ساتھ ہیں۔ [illegible]

[illegible]

اسلامی تعلیم اور اسمٰعیلیوں کی اہمیت [illegible]

اعلیٰ علمی تحقیقی مرکز

[illegible]

ان بھگوڑوں کو واپس لایا جائے!

ایک اخباری اطلاع کے مطابق سرکاری واجبات کی وصولی اور زائد از اثاثہ جات اور غیر قانونی اخراجات کی بازیابی کے لئے ایک سابق گورنر پنجاب غلام مصطفےٰ کھر کی جائیداد نیلام کرنے کا جائزہ لیا جا رہا ہے۔ قانون کے تحت ایسی کارروائی ان دنوں کے حق میں آتی ہے۔ لیکن یہ صاحب بعض انتہائی سنگین نوعیت کے مقدمات (ڈاکٹر نذیر احمد کا قتل، مارچ ۱۹۷۳ء کا سانحہ لیاقت باغ وغیرہ) میں بھی مطلوب ہیں۔ اس لئے انہیں پاکستان واپس لانے کے لئے بھی ضروری اقدامات — مقدمات فوراً شروع کرائے جانے چاہئیں۔ اسی طرح ایک سابق وزیر جام صادق علی، سابق وزیر [illegible] اور سابق کمشنر [illegible] وغیرہ [illegible] خود بھٹو صاحب کے بڑے صاحبزادے بھی قابل اعتراض سرگرمیوں میں مصروف اور لیبیا سے پاسپورٹ لے کر سرگرم بیان کئے جاتے ہیں۔ نوابزادہ مظہر علی (جو ہر دور حکومت میں سیاسی جوڑ توڑ کا فریضہ اور سیاسی ہلال کے فرائض انجام دیتے رہے ہیں) کا بیٹا [illegible] طارق علی بھی پاکستان سے فرار ہو کر ان بھگوڑوں میں شامل ہو گیا ہے۔ مزید برآں تازہ اطلاعات کے مطابق برطانیہ اور کئی دوسرے مغربی ممالک میں وہ ہمارے وطن دشمن عناصر بھی زیادہ سرگرم عمل ہو رہے ہیں جو مشرقی پاکستان کی علیحدگی کی حمایت اور سازش کو آگے بڑھانے کے لئے کوشاں رہے تھے۔

حسن اتفاق سے اس وقت برطانیہ میں پاکستان کے سفیر جنرل اکبر خان ہیں جو کافی عرصے تک پاکستان میں ملٹری انٹیلی جنس کے سربراہ رہے ہیں۔ اور وہ ان بگڑے عناصر کی نوعیت اور سرگرمیوں سے بخوبی آگاہ ہیں۔ [illegible]

[illegible]

تعمیر کردار

نور بصیرت

میاں عبدالرشید

خود احتسابی اور باقاعدگی تعمیر کردار کے بنیادی اجزا ہیں۔ اور پانچ وقت کی نماز یہ اوصاف پیدا کرنے میں بہت مدد دیتی ہے۔ اگر خود احتسابی کسی ایسی ہستی کے سامنے ہو جو اپنے آپ سے بہتر ہو اور جس کے لئے انسان کے دل میں بہت زیادہ احترام اور عقیدت ہو تو اس کا اثر بہت گہرا ہوتا ہے۔ اپنے اندر زیادہ گہری نظر بھی ڈالی جا سکتی ہے جس سے اپنی معمولی سے معمولی خامیاں بھی سامنے آ جاتی ہیں اور ان خامیوں کو چھوڑنے میں بھی آسانی رہتی ہے۔ لیکن اگر انسان کو اپنی غلطیوں کا احساس ہی نہ ہو یا اگر احساس ہو کر وہ انہیں چھوڑ نہ سکے تو پھر اس کی شخصیت کی تعمیر کے بجائے تخریب ہوتی چلی جاتی ہے۔

اسی طرح اگر انسان میں باقاعدگی نہ ہو اور وہ کسی کام کو تکمیل تک [illegible]

[illegible]

سب سے بدتر اور بہتر

سب سے بدتر، بتوں سے ہے اُمید
سب سے بہتر، خدا سے ڈرنا ہے!
اُنس جن کو چڑھا ہے ثروت کا
ان کے چہروں کو بھی اُترنا ہے

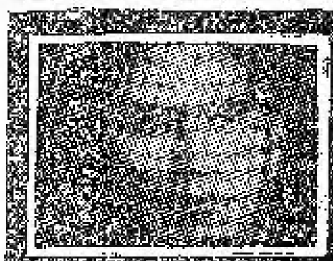
— اکبر الٰہ آبادی

تمام سیاسی جماعتوں کو معطل اور جانچ پڑتال کے بعد بحال کیا جائے

قومی سطح پر منظم جماعتوں ہی کو کام کرنے کی اجازت دی جائیگی

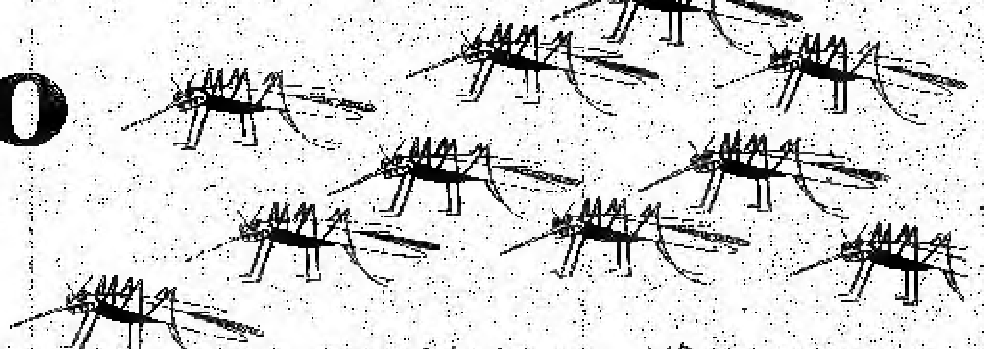
جماعتوں کے منشور اور پروگرام کی پاکستان کے اساسی نظریے سے مطابقت ضروری ہے

جسٹس حمود الرحمٰن کو کمیشن کا سربراہ مقرر کیے جانے کا امکان ہے



حاضرین نے "بھٹو کو پھانسی دو" کے نعرے لگائے

Your guide to Mosquito Control.



مچھروں کو افزائش نسل سے کیسے روکا جائے؟

مچھروں کو کاٹنے سے کیسے روکا جائے؟

ENCEPHALITIES

ENCEPHALITIS

ENVIRONMENT

George McCague,
Minister of the Environment

Dennis Timbrell,
Minister of Health

William Davis, Premier

Province of Ontario

انتخابات سے قبل بلدیاتی انتخابات کی تجویز زیرِ غور ہے: سومرو

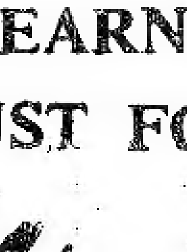
جلسے کا عمل تیز کر دیا گیا ہے سیاسی سرگرمیاں بھی جلد بحال کر دی جائیں گی

سعودی عرب پاکستان کی پوری اخلاقی و مادی امداد کرے گا

ہماری محبت کسی فرد سے نہیں بلکہ پوری پاکستانی قوم کے لیے ہے

عمرہ کی ادائیگی کے لیے ہر مسلمان سعودی عرب جا سکتا ہے

صرف انتخابات ہی کے ذریعے سیاسی جماعتوں کو متحد کیا جا سکتا ہے: پیر صاحب پگارا



شاہ احمد نورانی ہر جمعہ کو الٹی میٹم دیتے رہتے ہیں

جنرل ضیاء الحق سے اتحاد کے رہنماؤں کی ملاقات کا کوئی امکان نہیں

عام انتخابات سے قبل بلدیاتی انتخابات کا انعقاد مناسب نہیں

جنرل ضیاء الحق اب تک گیارہ ہزار سیاسی قیدیوں کو رہا کر چکے ہیں

ان کی فوجی جمہوری حکومت بھٹو کی سول غیر جمہوری حکومت سے بہتر ہے

بھٹو جو ہے اسے ضرور سزا ملنی چاہیے: ولی خان

بھارتی فوج کے نئے کمانڈر انچیف

قومی اتحاد کی موجودہ قیادت غیر آئینی طور پر مسلط ہے: مولانا نورانی

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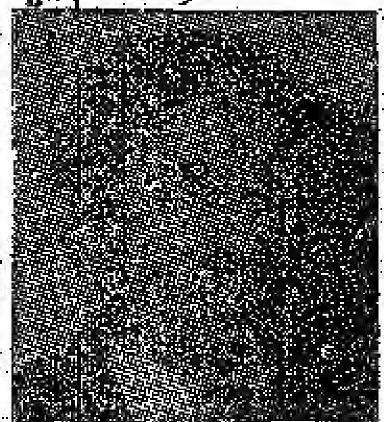
ہر لحاظ سے پوش علاقے ہالینڈ پارک لین میں صبح سے رات گئے تک مصطفےٰ کھر، جام صادق علی اور بعض دوسرے مفرور لیڈروں کے ساتھ عیش و عشرت کی محفلیں گرم رہتی ہیں



جنوری میں ہائیڈ پارک میں ہزار مظاہرین کو اکٹھا کرنے کا خواب شرمندۂ تعبیر نہ ہو سکا

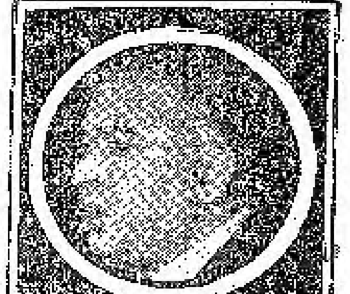
ان مقامات کی ایک گلی میں ایک مکان ... شہر ہے ...

سپریم کورٹ میں

(...)

صفائی اور استغاثہ کے وکلاء اور جیل سپرنٹنڈنٹ کا اجلاس

راولپنڈی ——— ...



...

عبدالستار کو بھارت میں پاکستان کا سفیر مقرر کر دیا گیا

اسلام آباد ——— ...

این سی آئی نے کویت میں مکانات کی تعمیر کا ... کا ٹھیکہ حاصل کر لیا

راولپنڈی ——— ...

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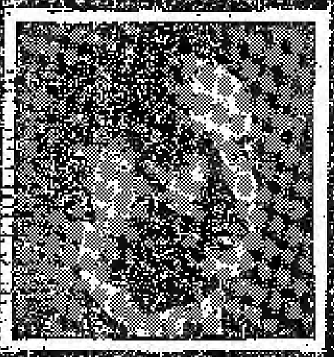

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عثمانی کو صرف ۴۴ لاکھ ووٹ ملے

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[illegible]

ستمبر سے مولانا شہید ... پارٹی کے ظلم ... کوثر نیازی کا یہ تفصیلی انٹرویو ... ... (ادارہ)

[illegible]

(جاری ہے)

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